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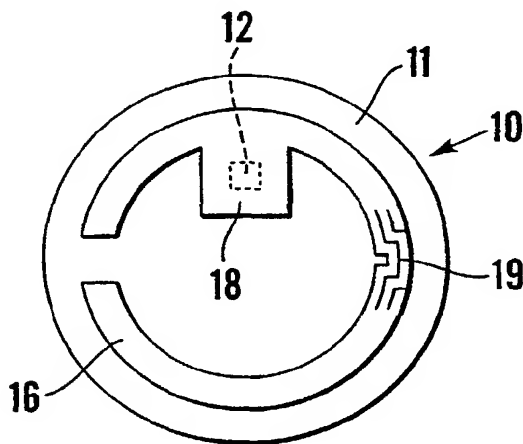
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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: GOLF BALLS



(57) Abstract: A golf ball having an identification device (10) embedded in it comprises an aerial (14) and a coded chip (12), which are associated with a resilient member (16) arranged to dampen shock form impact. The resilient members is in the form of a diaphragm (16), to which the chip (12) and aerial (14) are separately connected. The above components, mounted on an insulating plate (11), are moulded in a capsule (20) which is then placed at the centre of a golf ball core.



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GOLF BALLS

The present invention relates to balls, especially golf balls, incorporating an identification device.

U.S. patent 5,743,815 discloses such an arrangement, in which a passive transponder is surrounded by elastic material and a rigid housing to produce a coded golf ball. U.S. 3,782,730 also shows a golf ball with an oscillator circuit which is surrounded by a resistant sphere and which is to aid location of the ball. GB patent 1,172,449 discloses a radio emitter arranged in the liquid composition at the centre of a golf ball.

Coded golf balls are necessary in order to efficiently run golf driving ranges as those disclosed in our co-pending patent application PCT/GB99/00883.

A problem with prior arrangements is to provide a sufficiently reliable identification device which is robust enough to withstand the shock of repeated impacts with a golf club. Another problem is the need to withstand the extreme conditions of temperature and pressure required during the manufacture of golf balls. In addition the identification device should have no effect on the performance of the golf ball in use.

The present invention seeks to overcome or reduce one or more of the above problems.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a golf ball having an identification device embedded therein, the identification device comprising a coded element and an aerial, wherein the coded element and/or the aerial is/are associated with a resilient member arranged to dampen mechanical shocks thereto.

The identification device is preferably a radio frequency identification device.

The coded element may be mounted in or on a plate with the aerial being formed by a coil arranged on one face of the plate and the resilient member being arranged on the opposite face of the plate.

In preferred arrangements the resilient member is in the form of a diaphragm and the coded element, in the form of a chip, is connected to the diaphragm. The aerial coil is separately connected to the diaphragm, so that the diaphragm may also serve to electrically connect the chip and the aerial coil.

The resilient member is preferably made of such a material that it can serve as a heat sink during subsequent manufacturing stages of the golf ball to prevent overheating of the coded element and/or the aerial.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a golf ball incorporating an identification device, the method including the steps of moulding the identification device in a disc member, placing the disc member between two parts of a ball core, adhering the core parts to each other around the disc member, and then subjecting the thus-formed core to further processing steps, including providing it with a covering.

The core parts are preferably symmetrical and may be hemispherical or cuboid shape (to form a cuboid core which is subsequently processed to have a spherical shape).

Means for protecting the identification device from the effects of impacts are preferably also moulded in the disc member.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which:

Figure 1 shows a top plan view of an identification device for use in an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 shows a bottom plan view of the device of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows the device of Figures 1 and 2 encapsulated in a capsule;

Figure 4a and 4b show the device of Figure 3 is embedded in a core of cuboid shape; and

Figure 5 shows the core of Figure 4 after a further processing step.

Referring to the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 show an identification device 10 comprising a substrate formed by an insulating plate 11 e.g. of a plastics material such as any polyvinyl chloride product with the necessary temperature characteristics. The identification device is a passive device and includes an ASIC chip 12 with a 64 bit memory which can be read only or may have both read and write functions. The device operates at radio frequency preferably in the range 66kHz – 13.56 MHz. It also comprises a generally circular copper coil aerial 14 and arranged to receive interrogation signals from external readers and to transmit an appropriate response. The code within the coded response of the aerial 14 is stored in the memory of chip 12.

On the opposite major surface of plate 11, there is provided an annular or coiled shock absorbing member in the form of a steel diaphragm 16. Diaphragm 16 has a tongue 18 and a meandering section or castellation 19 which assists in bonding to the plate 11. The diaphragm is resiliently mounted, e.g. on a spring part, so as to protect the identification device from the impact of a golf club.

The physical arrangement is such that the chip 12 is mounted on the back of tongue 18 of the diaphragm 16 as seen in Figure 2; this enables the diaphragm to act as an effective heat sink for chip 12 during processing of the core. The chip 12 extends through a hole 22 in the plate 11 but without being directly attached to the plate. The aerial coil 14 is separately attached to the diaphragm 16 by a connection passing through the plate 11; this means that the diaphragm can serve as a conductive link for signals passing between aerial 14 and chip 12.

The plate 11, with the various components mounted thereon, is then located in a mould, and epoxy resin material 17 is then cast around it to form a disc member or capsule 20, Figure 3. The capsule provides high impact absorption and bonding for the plate arranged substantially along its central plane. As the material of the capsule sets, the difference between the thermal setting properties of the different materials enables the diaphragm to “set-back”, giving room for relative movement after setting. Typical maximum dimensions of the capsule are diameter 17mm and depth 3.5mm.

As shown in Figures 4a and 4b, the capsule 20 is then positioned within a pre-manufactured soft synthetic rubber billet or core 35 of generally cuboid shape. This is done by slicing the spherical billet in half, cleaning the cut surfaces with solvent, coating the capsule with a bonding solution to improve adhesion and to prevent delamination, placing the capsule carefully at the centre of the billet 35, and bonding the two halves of the billet together again. Here, it is important that the capsule 20 is located centrally of the loaded synthetic rubber/chalk pre-manufactured core 35. This can be done manually or automatically with a specially-designed tool. The capsule 20 should be oriented with its major surfaces parallel to the major surfaces of the core 35.

The accurate location of the capsule 20 within each billet half, can be assisted by cutting or machining an appropriately shaped recess.

The billet is then subjected to a conventional manufacturing process during which it reaches temperatures of 200°C and pressures of up to 15.4 MN/m² (1ton/square inch) as the rubber compound vulcanises and adopts a spherical form 35', Figure 5. During the heating process, the diaphragm 16 further serves as a heat sink for the chip 12 and the rest of the identification device, which is thus prevented from thermal damage. A conventional dimpled cover of material sold under the trade name of Surlyn or similar material is subsequently applied as the outer layer of the ball.

A ball manufactured as above is within the normal weight specification (maximum 45.93 grams) and performs exactly as a normal ball, i.e. it looks and feels the same and the

presence of the identification device does not affect the flight, trajectory, run, distance or dispersion of the ball in use.

In addition, alternative arrangements may be provided for absorbing shocks. For example, in one modification, electronic circuitry is mounted on an aerial coil which in turn is mounted on a spring.

The identification system could be used in other sorts of balls, e.g. tennis balls, or any other type of object which undergoes rough treatment.

Instead of uniquely identifying the ball or other object, the device may simply be part of a presence-sensing system, e.g. as an aerial to locating lost golf balls.

CLAIMS

1. A golf ball having an identification device (10) embedded therein, the identification device comprising a coded element (12) and an aerial (14), wherein the coded element and/or the aerial is/are associated with a resilient member (16) arranged to dampen mechanical shocks thereto.
2. A golf ball according to claim 1, wherein the identification device (10) is a radio frequency identification device.
3. A golf ball according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the coded element is mounted in or on a plate (11), with the aerial being formed by a coil arranged on one face of the plate and the resilient member being arranged on the opposite face of the plate.
4. A golf ball according to any preceding claim, wherein the resilient member is in the form of a diaphragm (16) and the coded element is a chip (12) which is connected to the diaphragm.
5. A golf ball according to claim 4, wherein the aerial (14) is separately connected to the diaphragm.
6. A golf ball according to any preceding claim wherein the resilient member (16) is made of such a material that it can serve as a heat sink.
7. A golf ball according to claim 6, wherein the material is steel.
8. A method of manufacturing a golf ball incorporating an identification device (10), the method including the steps of moulding the identification device in a disc or capsule member (20), placing the member (20) between two parts of a ball core (35), adhering the core parts to each other around the member (20), and then

subjecting the thus-formed core to further processing steps, including providing it with a covering.

9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the core parts are symmetrical.
10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the core parts form a core (35) of cuboid shape and are subsequently processed to have a spherical shape (35').
11. A method according to any of claims 8 to 10, wherein means (16) for protecting the identification device from the effects of impacts are also moulded in the disc member.

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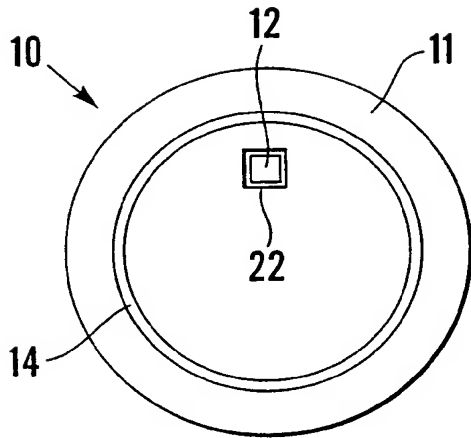


Fig. 1

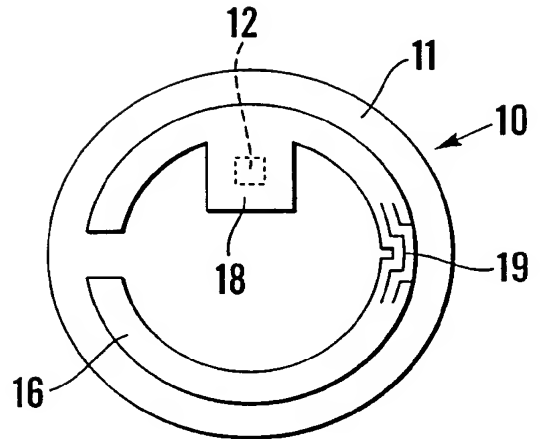


Fig. 2

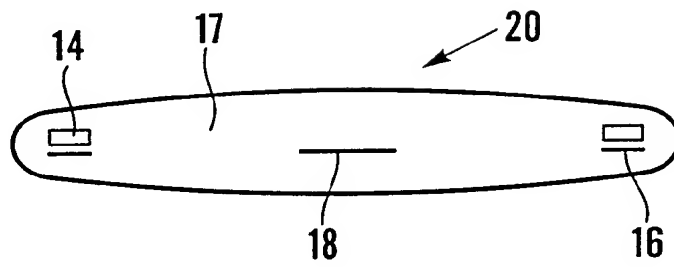


Fig. 3

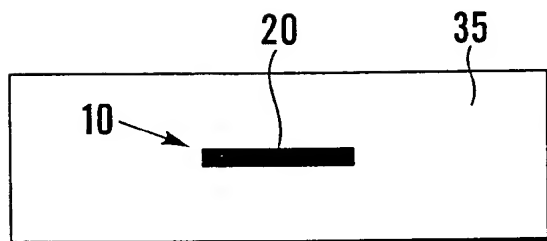


Fig. 4a

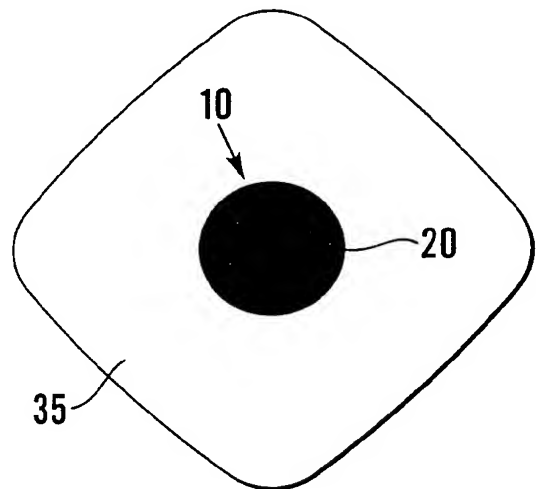
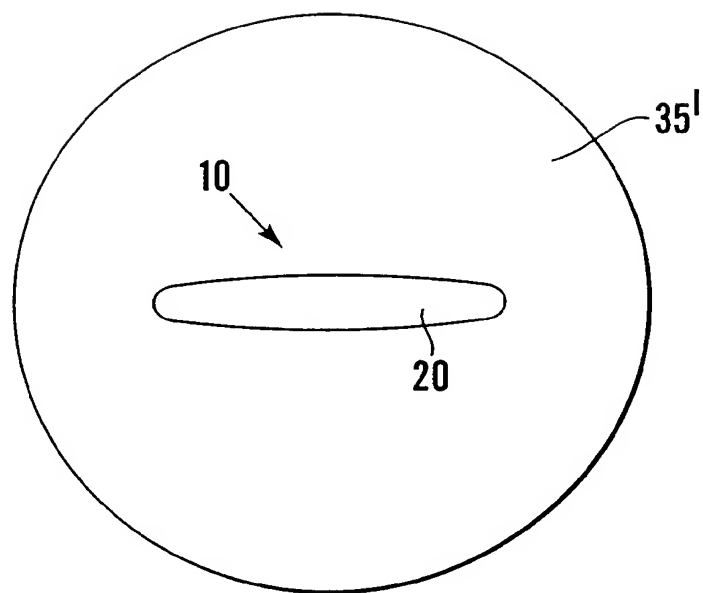


Fig. 4b

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*Fig.5*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: al Application No

PCT/GB 00/02461

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A63B43/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A63B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EP0-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 582 550 A (FOLEY THOMAS P) 10 December 1996 (1996-12-10)	1,8,9
A	column 2, line 53 -column 3, line 13; figures 3A,3B	2-7
X	US 3 782 730 A (HORCHLER S) 1 January 1974 (1974-01-01)	1,2
A	cited in the application column 1, line 19 -column 2, line 12 column 2, line 23 -column 3, line 11; figures 1-3	3-9
X	US 5 910 057 A (QUIMBY ET AL) 8 June 1999 (1999-06-08)	1
A	column 3, line 41 -column 4, line 7; figures 3-6	2-8
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/02461

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 743 815 A (HELDERMAN MICHAEL D) 28 April 1998 (1998-04-28) cited in the application	1
A	column 3, line 3 -column 4, line 11; figures 1-3 -----	2-8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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